

***REPORT ON INITIATIVES
TO DEVELOP AND OPERATE WEB SITES
THAT INCLUDE INFORMATION ABOUT
BROWNFIELDS PROPERTIES***

Draft

Prepared for:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Technology Innovation Office
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NOTE: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) undertook a study to assess whether it was feasible for the agency to establish a national Brownfields Site Exchange web site (exchange). The agency has determined that it would be difficult to proceed with the exchange and that other organizations may be better suited to proceed with that effort. The study provided EPA with extensive insight and information about web sites that include brownfields properties, both current and planned. EPA prepared this report to share that information.

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Contract Number: 68-W-99-020
EPA Task Manager: William Sanjour
Telephone: (703) 603-9931
Prepared by: Tetra Tech EM Inc.
Tetra Tech Task Manager: Arthur Glazer
Telephone: (703) 390-0623

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1.0 BACKGROUND

In March 2000, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) undertook a study to assess whether it was feasible for the agency to establish a national Brownfields Site Exchange web site (exchange). EPA undertook the study in the belief that such a web site could enhance the exchange of information nationally between owners of brownfields properties and potential purchasers of those properties. Owners or purchasers of brownfields properties could include: local, state, and federal agencies; tribal governments; local businesses; national corporations; developers; realtors; and investors. EPA also believed the exchange could be a venue for informing companies that offer site characterization and remediation services and other services that support the cleanup of brownfields properties about potential opportunities. The study revealed a number of “hurdles” that make it difficult for EPA to proceed with the establishment of the exchange, and EPA has determined that other organizations may be better suited to proceed with that effort.

EPA believes that the result of the study is the most comprehensive analysis that has been conducted of web sites and databases (both referred to as web sites in this report) that include information about brownfields properties, both current and planned. EPA is providing this report about the study and its findings to assist other organizations that are developing and operating web sites that include information about brownfields properties.

A number of cities, states, associations, non-profit organizations and others have developed or are planning web sites related to brownfields properties. Because many of the web sites appear to be similar to one another, there may be potential opportunities for entities involved in such efforts to share information and to combine their efforts. The various web sites exhibit similarities in both the configurations of the web sites and the items of information that are reported for individual properties. Because the development and operation of a web site that includes comprehensive information about brownfields properties can require extensive resources, individuals who are designing and operating such web sites are encouraged to review other web sites and communicate with others who have undertaken similar initiatives to determine whether there are opportunities to leverage individual efforts and potentially save time and money.

In addition to including basic information about the properties listed, such as location, size, zoning, and ownership, many web sites include other information to assist potential buyers in making initial evaluations of properties of interest to them. Such information includes: (1) tax and other incentives being offered, (2) the type(s) of contamination found at the property, (3) the extent to which contamination at the property has been characterized, and (4) links to other web sites that provide more detailed information about the properties listed. Through its study, EPA gained extensive insight into the types of information that would be of value to individuals interested in brownfields properties. Drawing on the findings of the study, EPA prepared an optional web site design that presents one possible approach to designing a web site and a sample functional requirements document that offers a general framework for developing more detailed procedures for designing and operating web sites that include information about brownfields properties. This report discusses both tools in more detail.

Once a web site has been constructed, the operator of the system may have neither the capability nor the resources to collect and routinely update data on large numbers of brownfields properties, particularly in the case of national efforts that could potentially involve thousands of properties. This report identifies potential relationships with state and federal agencies, associations, and private companies that may be willing to promote the collection of information and support the operation of web sites developed by other entities.

2.0 APPROACH TO THE STUDY

In conducting its study, EPA recognized that other web sites, current or planned, contain or will include information about brownfields properties and other distressed properties that have potential reuse value. The study included meetings with potential buyers and sellers of brownfields properties, as well as other national and local brownfields stakeholders, to: (1) learn more about those web sites; (2) solicit ideas about and suggestions for ways in which the exchange could best serve their needs; and (3) identify potential opportunities to coordinate the exchange with other efforts to list brownfields properties.

National web sites that were reviewed and their affiliations or sponsoring entities are:

- <www.Brownfields.com> (Brownfields.com);
- <www.BrownfieldNews.com> (National Brownfield Association);
- <www.USChamber.com/Brownfields> (U.S. Chamber of Commerce);

- <www.GreenOnLine.com> (SAIC Inc.);
- <www.Siteseeker.org> (Council for Urban Economic Development, National Association of Installation Developers, and others).

In addition to discussions with those organizations, EPA participated in discussions with other organizations that support the national Brownfields Program, as well as several state agencies that are developing web sites that include information about brownfields properties. The purpose of the discussions was to obtain insight into the experiences of those organizations in establishing similar web sites and to determine the organizations' level of interest in supporting the development and operation of a national web site. The other organizations and states with which discussions were held include the Environmental Redevelopment Association, the National Association of State Development Agencies, and the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. EPA also chaired a special session at the national Brownfields 2000 conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey in October 2000 to discuss local, state, and national efforts to collect and disseminate information about brownfields properties. EPA used that opportunity to continue dialogue about the potential exchange with many of the organizations and states listed above, as well as others that participated in the session.

EPA also conducted discussions with federal "landholder" agencies to determine: (1) the status of efforts of those agencies to develop web sites that provide information about properties that are available for transfer or sale, (2) their experiences in developing web sites, and (3) potential opportunities to link their information to the exchange. EPA held discussions with staff of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), and the General Services Administration (GSA). The most in-depth discussions were held with DoD staff involved in the Base Realignment and Closure Program (BRAC) Program because the BRAC Program and the Brownfields Program exhibit a number of similarities in the area of support for economic redevelopment. The discussions with DoE and GSA were limited and therefore are considered preliminary. (It should be noted that properties that are the responsibility of the three agencies identified above are not necessarily considered brownfields properties. In some cases, they are "excess" property, and their redevelopment may not be hampered by real or perceived environmental contamination.)

3.0 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The key findings of the research of other web sites and discussions with potential users of the exchange and staff of other federal agencies are discussed below.

- Most individuals who have experience in developing web sites are willing to share lessons learned, and those who are considering the development of web sites would like to identify opportunities to work with others in an effort to save time and money.
- Most individuals and organizations that participated in the discussions supported the concept of a national web site and expressed the belief that the Brownfields Program could benefit from such a web site; however, at the time the study was conducted, they were not able to make firm commitments to provide either information for the web site or resources to assist in its operation.
- The national web sites that currently are available contain minimal information about individual brownfields properties, and the operators of those web sites are exploring methods of obtaining information about such properties and keeping that information current.
- Some states currently operate web sites that are dedicated to listing brownfields properties. Other states have web sites of environmentally impaired sites, in which brownfields properties are included as a subset. Attachment 1 to this report is a list of states that were contacted to determine whether they have collected or plan to collect information about brownfield properties and make that information available to the public.
- The web site designs that several states have developed could serve as models for other entities that are developing similar web sites. Using those web sites as models could keep to a minimum the amount of resources necessary to develop new web sites. It appears that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has the most comprehensive web site of brownfields properties in the nation. Second is the state of New Jersey, which has developed a comprehensive database to be used as a basis for a web site. Massachusetts also has a web site of brownfields information; however the web site includes only a limited number of sites. Attachment 2 shows the items of information the three states are interested in collecting and the number of properties in their systems for which information is shown for each of those items. Attachment 2 also shows a comparison of the items of information for each of the three states and the items of information included in the optional web site design prepared by EPA (see Section 4.0).
- There is a national database for BRAC properties; however, in many cases, the information in it may not be current because local redevelopment authorities (LRA) have primary responsibility for managing the transfer of DoD properties at the local level, and LRAs have day-to-day knowledge about the status of individual properties. EPA held discussions with several LRAs that were developing web sites. Representatives of those LRAs indicated a willingness to continue discussions about the development of a national web site.

- Emerging from the study were a number of common themes that are potential challenges to the development and operation of web sites that provide information about brownfields properties. The challenges arise whether the effort is a local, regional, state, or national one. Those challenges are:
 - There is no regulatory mandate or other significant motivating factor that encourages the development of comprehensive lists of brownfields properties. The most significant motivator appears to be the desire of cities and states to develop inventories of brownfields properties, for a variety of reasons. Those reasons include the desire to establish a clearer picture of where such properties are located to support potential redevelopment opportunities and determine the status of cleanup efforts and the need to track grants and other funds awarded to support redevelopment efforts.
 - Government agencies do not have the resources to give priority to the development and operation of web sites that include information about brownfields properties. Similarly, it appears that private organizations and associations have not allocated the resources necessary to make such an effort a priority.
 - Because they consider the “brownfields” designation negative, many property owners are reluctant to include their properties in lists of brownfields properties that will be available to the public and to regulatory agencies.
 - There may be legal ramifications associated with advertising or otherwise implying that a property is for sale merely because it appears on a list of brownfield properties. An agreement may be required between property owners and operators of web sites to verify the owners’ desire to list the property and offer it for sale.
 - Developers, realtors, and others who receive a fee for their role they play in property transactions could lose those fees if they are bypassed by the use of public web sites; they therefore may resist the use of such web sites.

4.0 OPTIONAL WEB SITE DESIGN

To assist others in developing their web sites, EPA prepared an optional design of a web site that is based upon the review of current web sites and web sites under design. The structure and data elements of the optional design are built upon the components that were found frequently in other web sites and appear to be widely accepted. The optional design includes approximately 60 data elements. The data elements were selected on the basis of the review of the other web sites, as well as discussions with potential users of such web sites. A key factor in selecting the data elements for the optional design was an effort to strike a balance between the traditional items that purchasers of commercial properties request to support evaluation of properties and the information that describes the extent to which a

purchaser must resolve potential cleanup and liability issues associated with brownfields properties. Although many potential buyers of properties suggested other items in addition to those included in the optional design, the design encompasses the majority of the information items that are found in current systems or in systems under design.

The optional design is available at <http://www.ttclients.com/bfse>. The optional design also offers a search function that uses combinations of parameters and links to other web sites that provide more detailed information about the properties listed and the capability to provide printed reports.

The optional design suggests a minimum set of data elements that must be present if the property is to be listed on the web site. The 13 elements are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Street name | • Proposed zoning |
| • City | • Status of site investigation |
| • County | • Status of remediation |
| • State | • Redevelopment incentives |
| • Zip code | • Contact name |
| • Size | • Contact phone number |
| • Public or private ownership | |

The items were selected because: (1) they are likely to be the minimum elements that a prospective purchaser of the property requires to determine whether the property is of interest and (2) it is reasonable to assume that the items will be available for a large number of brownfields properties. Providing information about the city, county, state, or Zip code allows users of the system to search the properties at a variety of levels. The minimum data elements can be modified easily to meet the needs of the majority of potential users of a given system.

To maximize information available in web sites across the United States, it may be possible to design a national web site to serve as a central link to those web sites. One option could be to use the required data elements as a basis for the links. If the operators of the web sites agree to use the minimum data points for their systems, a national web site could function as a search engine for those systems.

5.0 SAMPLE FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT

The sample functional requirements document presents a general framework for the development of more detailed procedures that may be necessary to operate a web site that includes information about brownfields properties. The sample functional requirements document is based upon the optional web site design prepared by EPA. The functional requirements document describes the relationship between the screens of the web site, procedures for entering data to the web site, definitions of the suggested minimum data elements that must be present for each property, procedures for searching the web site, and a sample search report. The sample functional requirements document is available at <http://www.ttclients.com/bfse>.

6.0 SUGGESTIONS FOR PROCEEDING

Drawing on the findings of its study, EPA offers the following suggestions to assist others who are planning, designing, and operating web sites that include information about brownfields properties:

- *Consider the requirements of all potential users of a web site:* To help ensure the success of a web site, discussions should be held with target audiences that could benefit from the web site. Those audiences might include national corporations that purchase brownfields properties, as well as associations that have members that have redeveloped brownfields properties successfully and that actively seek new opportunities. The optional web site design offered by EPA can be used as a basis for further discussions about the items of information that would be most useful to users of a web site.
- *Identify opportunities to build on lessons learned:* The study revealed that many cities, states, private parties, and other entities are embarking on individual efforts to develop and operate web sites. Because many of those systems will be similar to one another efforts might be combined and save time and money. The information obtained through the study could be used to guide that process. Any resources saved when developing web sites could be used instead to gather, enter, and maintain complete and current information in the web site.
- *Identify opportunities to share information:* Although the study identified no single web site that could be considered a major success, a variety of entities have expended large amounts of resources. Increasing communication among potential users and operators of web sites could save significant amounts of resources.
- *Define actions and resources for moving forward:* Any effort to list information about the potentially thousands of brownfield properties across the nation will require a well-defined plan and extensive resources. The steps to be taken to conduct a national effort must be defined and shared with all stakeholders that might be involved in the process. Once the steps have been defined, an estimate of the resources necessary can be made.

With that information available, the parties that might be involved could begin to allocate the resources necessary to make the effort a priority.

- *Encourage the sharing of views and the development of strategic alliances:* During the study, EPA held discussions with a cross-section of potential users of web sites. However, because the potential number of users is large, additional discussions are warranted to ensure that all valid views are represented. Many individuals, government agencies, associations, and other entities have worked on brownfields web sites. However, much of the work to date has been performed by individuals working on their own. It would be beneficial to identify opportunities to bring those entities together to form strategic alliances and partnerships as a means of maximizing resources and “brainpower.”
- *Identify model efforts:* It would be beneficial to identify efforts by local, state, and federal agencies and other entities that can serve as models for others to consider. The models should include both web site designs and procedures for the collection and maintenance of information about properties. Information about efforts that have not been successful also should be shared.

ATTACHMENT 1

Report on State Initiatives to Develop Brownfields Web Sites

NOTE: The information presented in this report was obtained from informal discussions with personnel representing (1) states that approached EPA to discuss their potential involvement in the Brownfields Site Exchange, (2) states that have publicly available web sites that include information about individual brownfields properties, and (3) a random sampling of other states. The report provides a general “snapshot” of the availability of information about brownfields property nationwide and efforts by states to collect such information and present it to the general public. The report is not intended to be a fully accurate and complete representation of any individual state program, nor of the potential for those states to participate ultimately in a national web site containing brownfields properties. This report was prepared during December 2000; the state initiatives may have changed since that time. EPA wishes to thank the individuals who provided information for this analysis.

State Initiatives to Develop Brownfields Web Sites

State/Entity Program Title <i>URL (Web Address)</i>	Contact Name Responsible Agency Phone Number	Does State Collect Brownfields Information? If so is it accessible?	What Information Is Included?	How Complete Are the Data?	Comments
States Listing Properties for Sale					
Connecticut <i>http://www.state.ct.us/cda/cra</i>	Cynthia Petruzzello Connecticut Development Authority (CDA) (860) 258-7833	Yes, the inventory of brownfield sites is publicly accessible	Primarily demographics and contact information	170 sites	The state has encountered some problems in obtaining property information. State may require a disclaimer to share information with other web sites.
Massachusetts BF-Jumpstart <i>http://www.massbrownfields.state. ma.us</i>	Todd Fernandez Governor's Office for Brownfields Revitalization (617) 973-8989	Yes, the Governor's Office has a publicly available web site of brownfield properties. The state took responsibility for developing the framework and updating the database periodically.	Site demographics, government programs, insurance, financing, legal issues	12 sites listed	Participants submit property listings or register as buyers online. The state is not involved directly in maintaining the system, but it is increasing efforts to market the system. The state would consider sharing information with other web sites.
New Jersey New Jersey Brownfields Properties (MS Access database)	Joann Petrizzo Department of Community Affairs (609) 633-7536 Tricia Maggio Office of State Planning (609) 633-7730	Yes, the state is developing a brownfields inventory. It is currently available on an MS Access database for discussion purposes.	Contacts, site description, ownership, transportation systems, utilities, environment, incentives, and other marketing	36 sites listed (public)	The state is considering how the brownfields inventory will interface with other state lists of sites. The state also is investigating how to work with owners of private sites who are reluctant to list their properties on a public web site. The state is very willing to discuss lessons learned.

State Initiatives to Develop Brownfields Web Sites (continued)

State/Entity Program Title URL (Web Address)	Contact Name Responsible Agency Phone Number	Does State Collect Brownfields Information? If so is it accessible?	What Information Is Included?	How Complete Are the Data?	Comments
Pennsylvania Pennsylvania Land Recycling Program http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/airwaste/wm/landrecy/Inventory/Sites.htm	Thomas Mellot Department of Environmental Protection (717) 787-4681	Yes, state has developed a comprehensive web site and database structure; it is available to the public.	Location, contacts, description, taxes, utilities, environment, incentives, and other marketing	The database currently lists 252 sites, but only a small number of information items are complete for all sites	The state has used contractor resources to assist in the development of the web site and pays fees to site owners to list properties. The state is moving forward with requests for new and updated information from site owners to enhance the database. Although the web site appears to be the most advanced nationally, the state prefers not to offer it as a model at this time.
Other State Initiatives					
California http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/site_mit/about.html	Sandra Karinen Dept. of Toxic Substances Control (916) 255-3745	No, the issue is how to define brownfields and limited funding.	N/A	N/A	
Delaware http://sirb.awm.dnrec.state.de.us/	Jim Poling Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (302) 395-2636	No, the state has a database of contaminated sites and a geographic information system (GIS) for contaminated sites, but not brownfields specifically.	Demographics, owner information, site history, site contaminants, site status, and deed restrictions	N/A	

State Initiatives to Develop Brownfields Web Sites (continued)

State/Entity Program Title URL (Web Address)	Contact Name Responsible Agency Phone Number	Does State Collect Brownfields Information? If so is it accessible?	What Information Is Included?	How Complete Are the Data?	Comments
Florida http://www.dep.state.fl.us/dwm/programs/brownfields	Roger Register Dept. of Environmental Protection (850) 488-0190	No, Mr. Register indicated the state had decided not to prepare a list that provides site information because of the negative perception of brownfields sites. The state has only a list of designated brownfields areas in a pdf file that includes the name of the area and the ID number.	N/A	N/A	The state relies on local governments to provide the listing services and GIS mapping. Miami-Dade County has a list. The state did consider establishing a state-wide database.
Illinois http://www.epa.state.il.us/land/brownfields/index.html	Steve Colantino, Office of Brownfields Assistance (217) 785-9407 Rosalyn Jackson Dept. of Commerce & Community Affairs (DCCA) (217) 524-0169	No, Mr. Colantino indicated the state sees no value in collecting brownfields information on a state-wide basis. The state believes the market has a tendency to make the system work.	N/A	N/A	DCCA is considering establishing a listing service.
Iowa	Elly Walkowiak Office of Economic Development (City of Des Moines) (515) 237-1351	The state is considering developing a GIS-based system of brownfields and other sites.	N/A	N/A	The state is interested in lessons learned by others and potentially reducing the costs of developing its own system.
Kentucky http://www.nr.state.ky.us/nrepc/dep/waste/programs/sf/vcpguide.htm	Herb Petitjean Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet (502) 564-6716	No, those requesting site information are directed to the Economic Development staff for the specific cities or counties in question.	N/A	N/A	

State Initiatives to Develop Brownfields Web Sites (continued)

State/Entity Program Title URL (Web Address)	Contact Name Responsible Agency Phone Number	Does State Collect Brownfields Information? If so is it accessible?	What Information Is Included?	How Complete Are the Data?	Comments
Nevada http://www.state.nv.us/ndep/bca/brownfld.htm	Connie Lewis Division of Environmental Protection 775-687-4670 x3024	No, Nevada's Brownfields program is in its initial stages.	N/A	N/A	The state is very interested in a listing service, especially for the Reno area.
North Carolina http://wastenot.enr.state.nc.us/sfhome/brnfld.htm	Bruce Nicholson Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources (919) 733-2801 John Berndt Dept. of Commerce (919) 733-2850 Joe Alexander Research Triangle Institute (919) 541-7025	No, the Brownfields Program is in its initial stages, and funding is limited. The Department of Commerce maintains a brownfields working group that is considering the preparation of an inventory of sites to encourage redevelopment.	N/A	N/A	Research Triangle Institute is considering the establishment of a web site called "Smart Sites," which would list brownfields properties.
New York Clean Water/ Clean Air Bond Act of 1996 Environmental Restoration Projects, Brownfields Program http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/der/bfields.html	Christine Costopoulos (Chief) and Sue Bolesky (Database Admin.) New York State Depart of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) (518) 475-7894	The database available to the public is a programmatic reference library, rather than a site-specific catalogue. NYSDEC, however, does have a tracking system for sites for which applications are made for grants or loans to support voluntary cleanup. The data, however, are not made publicly available.	The state tracks site- specific loan applications. The data are not intended for publication or release because of confidentiality.	The database contains information about more than 200 sites. The effort is not, however, an attempt to catalogue all brownfield sites.	The state may have difficulty sharing information with other web sites because of confidentiality issues.

State Initiatives to Develop Brownfields Web Sites (continued)

State/Entity Program Title URL (Web Address)	Contact Name Responsible Agency Phone Number	Does State Collect Brownfields Information? If so is it accessible?	What Information Is Included?	How Complete Are the Data?	Comments
Oregon Potential Brownfields http://www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/cleanup/brn0.htm	Brooks Koenig Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) (503) 229-6801	A list of potential brownfields is available on the web site. The list is organized by county.	Location, size, NPL status, contaminants, concentrations, media, and status with DEQ	There are two databases: one has more than 2,000 entries under environmental cleanup, and the other has 6,600 entries under UST cleanup.	DEQ provides oversight and liability relief to buyers and protection to lenders. The potential list of brownfields includes information about sites at which contamination has been reported and about the progress of cleanup efforts.
Puerto Rico Brownfields Initiative http://www.epa.gov/region02/superfnd/brownfld/contact.htm	Nuria Muniz (Brownfields Project Manager) EPA Region 2 (212) 637-4302 Jesus Riekohl (Environmental Science Specialist) Emergency Response and Superfund Area, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (787) 767-8181, ext. 2232	The commonwealth has no formal system for collecting or organizing data for brownfields sites.	N/A	N/A	
Tennessee Voluntary Cleanup, Oversight, and Assistance Program http://www.stat.tn/environment/dsf/voap.htm	Frank Grubs (Asst. Director) Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) (615) 532-0900 (888) 891-TDEC	The state provides oversight and assistance to volunteer sites. There is no apparent catalogue of individual sites.	N/A	N/A	

State Initiatives to Develop Brownfields Web Sites (continued)

State/Entity Program Title URL (Web Address)	Contact Name Responsible Agency Phone Number	Does State Collect Brownfields Information? If so is it accessible?	What Information Is Included?	How Complete Are the Data?	Comments
Texas Voluntary Cleanup Program http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/permitting/remed/vcp/index.html	Byron Ellington Texas National Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) (512) 239-2253	Texas has a voluntary cleanup database that is publicly available (download from web site).	The program lists primarily site demographics, with brief descriptions of cleanup remedies.	The database contains information about 1,166 sites	The coordinator frequently receives requests for a list of brownfields sites and would consider participating in a national web site. For each site listed, there is a plan for addressing contamination and disposing of property; therefore, the information may not be marketable on a national web site.
Virginia Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) http://www.deq.state.va.us/vrp	Jerry Grimes Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) (804) 698-4207 Kevin Greene Virginia DEQ (804) 698-4236	The program provides certification of satisfactory completion of remediation. There is no apparent catalogue of sites.	N/A	N/A	DEQ is encouraging the listing of properties through the Economic Development Partnership, which is developing a database of buyers and sellers of shell buildings. The database does not have a direct focus on brownfields. Property owners probably will be hesitant to list their properties under DEQ because of the stigma associated with contamination and enforcement issues.
Washington Voluntary Cleanup Program http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/vcp/Vcpmain.htm	Joe Hickey (Northwest regional office coordinator) Washington State Department of Ecology (425) 649-7202 Harold Bucholz Department of Ecology (360) 407-7185	The program provides a consulting service (on a fee-for-service basis) for evaluating cleanup for sites at which voluntary cleanups have been undertaken. There is no formal cataloguing; however the program keeps track informally of cleanups conducted through the voluntary cleanup program.	Several databases containing site cleanup information are being combined, but there is no information specific to brownfields.	The "Hazardous Sites List" identifies sites that have been assessed and ranked but they are not limited to brownfields sites.	There is no specific legislative mandate for brownfields; however, the state works with EPA to promote brownfields loans and grants. The program does not focus on redevelopment; its focus is on cleanup.

State Initiatives to Develop Brownfields Web Sites (continued)

State/Entity Program Title URL (Web Address)	Contact Name Responsible Agency Phone Number	Does State Collect Brownfields Information? If so is it accessible?	What Information Is Included?	How Complete Are the Data?	Comments
Wisconsin Brownfields Location Information System (BLIS)	Jason Scott Department of Commerce (608) 261-7714	Information is available only as a "prototype" of the system.	Location, size, zoning, financial, utilities, and environmental factors	State staff worked with individual site owners and conducted their own research to build a prototype database that contains information about approximately 15 sites.	Because of concerns on the part of private property owners about listing their properties, the initial system may include only a limited number of publicly owned properties.

Notes:

N/A not applicable

ATTACHMENT 2

Comparison of Items of Information from Current Web Sites

Comparison of Items of Information from Current Web Sites

<i>EPA Optional Web Site Design</i>	New Jersey Brownfields Inventory (Total Number of Sites = 36)			Pennsylvania's Land Recycling Program (Total Number of Sites = 252)			Massachusetts Brownfields (Total Number of Sites = 12)			
<i>Information Item</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>Sites Matched (#)</i>	<i>Sites Matched (%)</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>Sites Matched (#)</i>	<i>Sites Matched (%)</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>Sites Matched (#)</i>	<i>Sites Matched (%)</i>	<i>Sites Matched (Total #)</i>
1. SITE NAME, OWNER OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE										
Site Name *	●	36	100	●	141	56	●	11	92	188
Street Address *	●	36	100	●	224	89	●	11	92	271
Site City *	●	36	100	●	252	100	○	11	92	299
Site State *	●	36	100	●	252	100	○	11	92	299
Site County	●	36	100	●	252	100	X	11	92	299
Site Zip * <i>(If included, may not need Site City or Site State)</i>	●	32	89	○	126	50	○	11	92	169
Owner Name	⊙	28	78	X	0	0	X	0	0	28
Contact First Name*	●	16	44	○	93	37	○	12	100	121
Contact Last Name*	●	16	44	○	93	37	○	12	100	121
Contact Title	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Contact Relation (relationship to owner)	●	36	100	X	0	0	○	12	100	48
Contact Address	●	27	75	X	0	0	●	11	92	38
Contact City	●	27	75	○	252	100	○	11	92	290
Contact State	●	27	75	○	252	100	○	11	92	290
Contact Zip	●	27	75	○	252	100	○	11	92	290
Contact Phone*	●	27	75	●	252	100	●	12	100	291

* Potential Required Fields

Match

- Exact Match
- Fuzzy match. The data source is more general than the proposed data element.
- ⊙ Fuzzy match. The data source is more specific than the proposed data element.
- X No Match

<i>EPA Optional Web Site Design</i>	New Jersey Brownfields Inventory (Total Number of Sites = 36)			Pennsylvania's Land Recycling Program (Total Number of Sites = 252)			Massachusetts Brownfields (Total Number of Sites = 12)			
<i>Information Item</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>Sites Matched (#)</i>	<i>Sites Matched (%)</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>Sites Matched (#)</i>	<i>Sites Matched (%)</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>Sites Matched (#)</i>	<i>Sites Matched (%)</i>	<i>Sites Matched (Total #)</i>
Contact Fax	●	27	75	X	0	0	●	10	83	37
Contact E-Mail	X	0	0	X	0	0	●	7	58	7
Site Publicly Owned (Municipality, County, State, Federal, Other) *	⦿	36	100	X	0	0	X	0	0	36
Site Privately Owned (Individual, Corporation, Partnership, Trust, Other)	⦿	36	100	X	0	0	X	0	0	36
Site Ownership Description (if Other was selected)	●	36	100	X	0	0	X	0	0	36
Link to Other Web Site Name	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Link to Other Web Site URL	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Link to Other Web Site Description	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
2. SITE DESCRIPTION										
Site Description (Text)	⦿	8	22	●	0	0	X	0	0	8
Site Length	⦿	5	13	X	0	0	X	0	0	5
Site Width	⦿	5	13	X	0	0	X	0	0	5
Total Acres *	●	14	39	●	252	100	●	0	0	266
Existing Buildings (#)	●	10	28	⦿	103	41	●	7	58	120
Building Description	X	0	0	⦿	83	33	X	0	0	83
Pavement	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0

* Potential Required Fields

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Parking Spaces (#)	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Current Site Status (Abandoned, Active, Income Production)	●	36	100	X	0	0	⦿	0	0	36
Current Zoning *	●	36	100	⦿	131	52	●	12	100	179
TIF District	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Enterprise Zone	●	30	85	X	0	0	X	0	0	30
Empowerment Zone	●	6	20	X	0	0	X	0	0	6
3. TAX AND DEED INFORMATION										
Tax Parcel Number(S)	X	0	0	⦿	110	44	X	0	0	110
Property Tax (amount)	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Property Tax Current	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Date Paid	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Liens or Judgments	●	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Easements	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Land Use/Dead Restrictions	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Title Available	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
4. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS										
Traffic Study Completed	X	0	0	X	0	0	⦿	0	0	0
Road Access	⦿	25	66	X	0	0	●	0	0	25
Highway Access	●	25	66	X	0	0	⦿	9	75	34
Waterfront Access	X	0	00	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Rail Access	●	2	6	X	0	0	⦿	4	33	6

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Airport Access	X	0	0	X	0	0	⊙	5	41	5
Public Transportation	●	4	12	X	0	0	⊙	3	25	7
5. UTILITIES										
Public Water	●	4	12	⦿	37	15	●	12	100	28
Public Sewer	●	4	12	⦿	37	15	●	12	100	53
Electricity	X	0	0	⦿	37	15	●	12	100	49
Gas	●	1	3	⦿	37	15	●	12	100	50
6. SITE HISTORY										
First Site Improvement (year)	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Years Under Operation	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Ownership Change	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
History of Use	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
7. ENVIRONMENT										
Wetlands	X	0	0	⦿	37	15	●	12	100	49
Sensitive Ecosystems	X	0	0	⦿	37	15	⦿	0	0	37
Endangered Species	X	0	0	⦿	37	15	⦿	0	0	37
Historic or Archeological Site	X	0	0	X	0	0	⦿	0	0	0
Located in Flood Plain	X	0	0	X	0	0	⊙	12	100	12
Phase I Completed *	⦿	15	40	⦿	48	19	X	0	0	63
Phase II Completed *	⦿	15	40	⦿	48	19	X	0	0	63
Reports Available	●	8	24	⦿	48	19	●	12	100	68
Voluntary Cleanup Program	X	0	0	X	0	0	●	12	100	12

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Remediation in Progress *	●	7	20	X	0	0	X	0	0	7
Regulatory Sign-off Completed	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Site on Government Environmental List(s)	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Litigation Involvement	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
8. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT										
Level of Involvement	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Community Concerns (Text)	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
9. INCENTIVES										
Available Govt. Support *	⊙	33	90	●	224	89	X	0	0	257
Incentive Type *	⊙	33	90	●	224	89	X	0	0	257
10. MARKET INFORMATION										
Zoning Change Required	●	36	100	X	0	0	X	0	0	36
Developer Identified	●	36	100	X	0	0	X	0	0	36
Development Plan Complete	●	36	100	X	0	0	X	0	0	36
Market Study Complete	●	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Highest/Best End Use Identified	X	0	0	X	0	0	X	0	0	0
Transfer Options	X	0	0	●	186	74	X	0	0	186
Other Pertinent Information (Text)	●	1	3	X	0	0	X	0	0	1

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Items of Information from Current Web Sites That Are Not Included in the EPA Optional Web Site Design

Information Item <i>(List of items of information not included in the EPA optional web site design)</i>	New Jersey Brownfields Inventory # Records Not Null	Pennsylvania's Land Recycling Program # Records Not Null	Total # Records Not Null
Site Location			
Municipality	0*	252	252
Tax and Deed Information			
Sale Price	0*	10	10
Lease Price	0*	0	0
Assessed Value	2	0*	2
Redevelopment Priority (low, medium, high)	5	0*	5
Tax Sale Certificate	0	0*	0
Property Ownership			
Property Owner Info (Address, city, state, zip, phone, email, fax)	29	0*	29
Contact Company	0*	252	252
Contact E-mail	0*	55	55
Grants Approval	2	0*	2
Other Incentives	2	0*	2
Preliminary Assessment	18	0*	18

* Information item does not exist.